



Fayal Hospital, Eveleth 1914, MN Historical Society



County Health Department, Planning Department

Health

St. Louis County



Moore's Hospital operating room, Eveleth 1914, MN Historical Society



Health

St. Louis County's Causes of Death (Mortality) and Years of Productive Life Lost (YPLL)

Mortality Causes of Death for All Ages, 1999

Cause of Death	Number	Percent in St. Louis County	Percent in Minnesota
Heart Disease	612	27.0	24.8
Cancer	493	21.7	23.1
Stroke	165	7.3	7.8
Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease (examples: emphysema, asthma)	115	5.1	5.2
Unintentional Injury	97	4.3	4.6
Diabetes	80	3.5	3.2
Pneumonia and Influenza	78	3.4	2.8
Alzheimer's Disease	72	3.2	2.8
Nephritis (Inflammation of the kidney)	34	1.5	1.6
Cirrhosis (Chronic liver disease)	25	1.1	.8
Suicide	25	1.1	1.1
Hypertension (High blood pressure)	19	0.8	1
Septicemia (Blood poisoning)	15	0.7	0.6
Congenital Anomalies (Defects e.g. heart defect, undeveloped brain)	14	0.6	0.5
Arteriosclerosis (Hardening of arteries)	12	0.5	0.5
Homicide	7	0.3	N/A
Perinatal Conditions (Example: pre-term birth)	6	0.3	N/A
AIDS/HIV	2	0.1	N/A
Sudden Infant Death Syndrome	2	0.1	N/A
Other	398	17.5	19.6
Total all ages	2,271	100	100

Summary

- In 1999, there were 2,271 deaths in St. Louis County.
- In 1999, heart disease was the leading cause of death in St. Louis County; with 612 deaths or 27% of all deaths in the county.
- In 1999, heart disease and cancer accounted for 1,105 deaths in the county or about 48.7%.

Mortality

Causes of Death for All Ages, 1999
St. Louis County

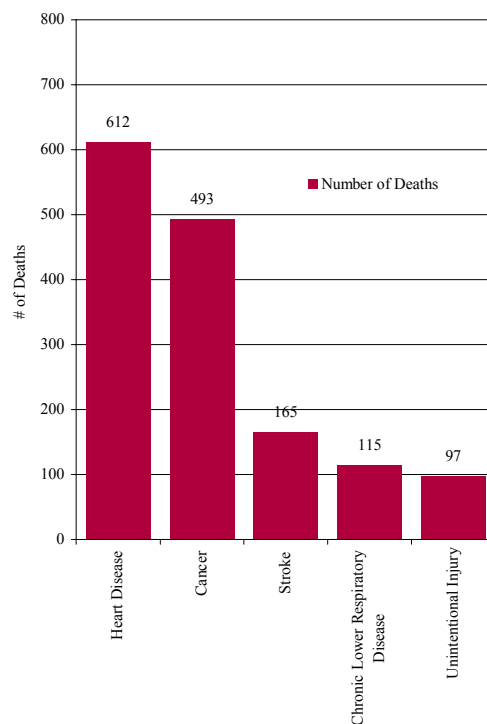


Photo: www.microsoft.com

Source: Minnesota Department of Health, Minnesota Center for Health Statistics, Health Profiles for St. Louis County; Note for YPLL from St. Louis County Public Health and Long Term Care Department.

Mortality

Years of Productive Life Lost (YPLL)* to Age 65
St. Louis County 1999

Rank	Cause of Death	YPLL
1	Unintentional Injury	1,405
2	Cancer	1,035
3	Heart Disease	855
4	Suicide	545
5	Congenital Anomalies	427
6	Perinatal Conditions	375
7	Homicide	205
8	Cirrhosis	185
9	Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease	160
10	Stroke	155
11	Septicemia	125
12	Sudden Infant Death Syndrome	125
13	Diabetes	105
14	Pneumonia and Influenza	60
15	Hypertension	35
16	AIDS/HIV	25
17	Nephritis	15
18	Alzheimer's Disease	5

*YEARS OF PRODUCTIVE LIFE LOST (YPLL):

Everyone eventually dies from something. So just knowing what people die from is not as important as knowing what is killing people prematurely, that is, dying younger than what should be their minimum life span. YPLL is a way of looking at that question.

Years of Productive Life Lost (YPLL) measures death before age 65, the period of life when an individual has the likelihood of providing an economic return to the community through work. The sum of YPLL's for a disease shows how much that condition contributes to premature death and loss of economic return in the community.

St. Louis County's Leading Causes of Nonfatal Injuries Rate

Ten Leading Causes of Nonfatal Emergency Department-Treated Injury St. Louis County and State

1998				1999			
Mechanism	Intent	Number	Percent	Mechanism	Intent	Number	Percent
St. Louis County							
Fall	Unintentional	2,711	31.8	Fall	Unintentional	2,433	27.3
Struck By/Against	Unintentional	937	11.0	Struck By/Against	Unintentional	1,183	13.3
Cut/Pierce	Unintentional	837	9.8	MV Traffic, Occupant	Unintentional	902	10.1
MV Traffic, Occupant	Unintentional	769	9.0	Cut/Pierce	Unintentional	801	9.0
Overexertion	Unintentional	527	6.2	Overexertion	Unintentional	697	7.8
Foreign Body in Eye/Orifice	Unintentional	427	5.0	Foreign Body in Eye/Orifice	Unintentional	392	4.4
Struck By/Against	Assault	304	3.6	Unspecified	Unintentional	370	4.2
Bites/Stings	Unintentional	263	3.1	Struck By/Against	Assault	315	3.5
Unspecified	Unintentional	231	2.7	Caught In/Between Objects	Unintentional	187	2.1
Poisonings	Unintentional	214	2.5	Other Injuries	Unintentional	182	2.0
All Others Combined		1,303	15.3	All Others Combined		1,451	16.3
Total St. Louis County		8,523	100	Total St. Louis County		8,913	100
Minnesota							
Fall	Unintentional	47,384	24.6	Fall	Unintentional	63,771	24.7
Struck By/Against	Unintentional	31,756	16.7	Struck By/Against	Unintentional	38,842	17.9
Cut/Pierce	Unintentional	23,641	12.4	Cut/Pierce	Unintentional	26,538	12.2
MV Traffic, Occupant	Unintentional	15,716	8.8	Overexertion	Unintentional	19,084	8.8
Overexertion	Unintentional	15,224	8.8	MV Traffic, Occupant	Unintentional	18,282	8.4
Bites and Stings	Unintentional	6,660	3.5	Foreign Body in Eye/Orifice	Unintentional	6,921	3.2
Foreign Body in Eye/Orifice	Unintentional	6,360	3.3	Bites and Stings	Unintentional	6,687	3.1
Unspecified	Unintentional	6,319	3.3	Unspecified	Unintentional	6,609	3.0
Struck By/Against	Assault	4,707	2.5	Caught In/Between Objects	Unintentional	5,384	2.5
Caught Between Objects	Unintentional	4,617	2.4	Struck By/Against	Assault	5,006	2.3
All Others Combined		27,584	14.5	All Others Combined		30,344	14.0
Total Minnesota		189,968	100	Total Minnesota		227,468	100

Summary

- In 1999, St. Louis County had 8,913 nonfatal emergency department-treated injuries.
- In 1999, falling was the leading cause of injury in St. Louis County with 2,433 injuries or a 27.3% of all injuries.
- In 1999, falling, unintentional struck by/against and motor vehicle injuries accounted for 4,518 injuries in the county or about 50.7%.

Nonfatal Injuries

Nonfatal injuries place a substantial burden on community resources. They result in medical treatment, lost time from work and school, and long-term disability. Nonfatal injury data is important for monitoring the effectiveness of prevention strategies.

In 1998, hospitals throughout Minnesota voluntarily began to report injury data. Reporting tends to get better over time. When looking at this information, some of the increases between the two years may be related to better reporting.

This injury data provides a unique combination of intent and mechanism. **Intent** refers to whether the injury was unintentional, was an assault by another person, or was self-inflicted. **Mechanism** refers to the specific manner of the injury, such as motor vehicle crash, or fall.

Source: Minnesota Department of Health, Injury and Violence Prevention Unit: Nonfatal Injury in Minnesota, 1998, 1999.



Photo: www.microsoft.com



St. Louis County's Alcohol-Related Motor Vehicle Incidents

Alcohol-Related Motor Vehicle Crashes

Chemical Health
St. Louis County

Year	Total Crashes	Total Alcohol-Related Crashes	St. Louis County % Alcohol-Related Crashes	Minnesota % Alcohol-Related Crashes
1996	3,399	319	9.4	6.1
1997	3,031	282	9.3	6
1998	2,760	253	9.2	6.2
1999	2,798	264	9.4	5.9
1996-1999 Average	2,997	279.5	9.3	6.1

Alcohol-Related Motor Vehicle Injuries

Chemical Health
St. Louis County

Year	Total Injuries	Total Alcohol-Related Injuries	St. Louis County % Alcohol-Related Injuries	Minnesota % Alcohol-Related Injuries
1996	1,732	284	16.4	10.9
1997	1,593	240	15.1	10.6
1998	1,598	217	13.6	10.6
1999	1,576	251	15.9	10
1996-1999 Average	1,624.75	248	15.25	10.53

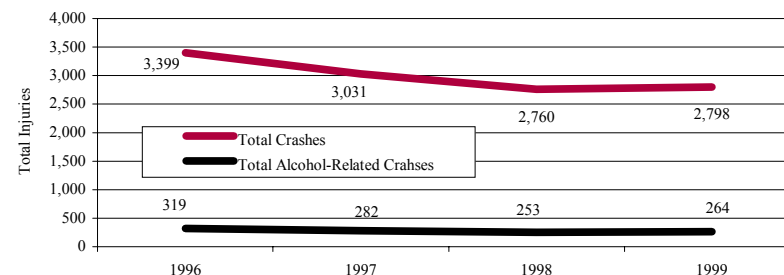
Source: Minnesota Department of Health, Minnesota Center for Health Statistics, Health Profiles for St. Louis County; Note for YPLL from St. Louis County Public Health and Long Term Care Department.



Vehicle crash, Planning Department

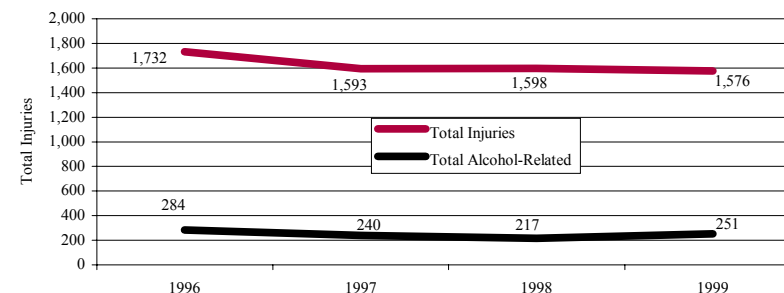
Alcohol-Related Motor Vehicle Crashes 1996-1999

Chemical Health
St. Louis County



Alcohol-Related Motor Vehicle Injuries 1996-1999

Chemical Health
St. Louis County



Summary

- In each year between 1996 and 1999, St. Louis County's percentage of alcohol-related motor vehicle injuries was substantially above the state percentage.
- In each year between 1996 and 1999, St. Louis County's percentage of alcohol-related motor vehicle crashes was substantially above the state percentage.

Percent (%) of Failing Wells Private Property Request for Initial Tests St. Louis County

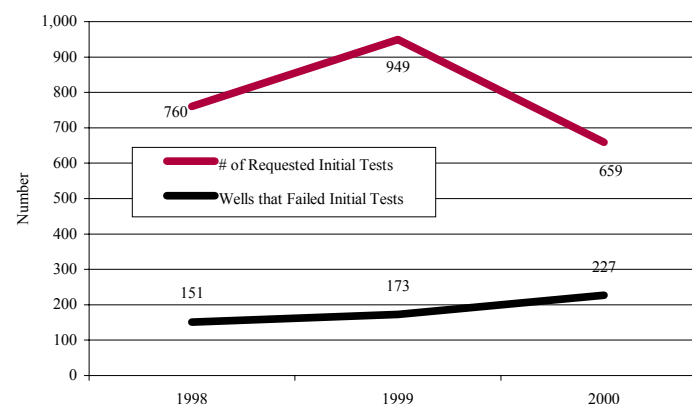
	Private Water Tests*		
	1998	1999	2000
Number of Requested Initial Tests	760	949	659
Wells that Failed Initial Tests	151	173	227
% Failed Requested Initial Tests	19.9	18.2	34.4

Summary

- Between 1998 and 2000, the number of requests for initial tests decreased by 13%.
- In 2000, there was a large increase in the number of wells that failed initial water tests. This may be due to the use of a new, more sensitive test for bacteria.

Private Water Tests: There are approximately 36,000 private wells located in St. Louis County. Private wells supply drinking water to individual home owners. Water tests are conducted for private property owners who request that a test be completed on their well. Tests conducted are for coliform bacteria and nitrate nitrogen, which can lead to illness and disease. The statistics reported here can not be assumed to represent the general status of all wells in St. Louis County.

Percent (%) of Wells Failing Initial Water Tests Private Property Request for Well Water Tests St. Louis County



Percent (%) of Failing Wells Non-Community Water Initial Tests St. Louis County

	Non Community Water Tests		
	1998	1999	2000
Number of Initial Tests	302	189	159
Wells that Failed Initial Tests	38	32	42
% Failed Initial Tests	18.7	16.9	26.4

Summary

- Between 1998 and 2000, the number of requests for initial tests decreased by 47%.
- In 2000, there was an increase in the number of failed initial tests. This may be due to the use of a new, more sensitive test for bacteria.

Non Community Waters are licensed establishments, such as food/beverage/lodging/recreational establishments, that use well water as their water supply source.

Inspectors, through requirements, check water supplies for problems at these establishments.

Source: St. Louis County Health Department.

Percent (%) of Failing Wells Non-Community Water Tests St. Louis County

